THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

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Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday*, at $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square--(of 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, *must be free of Postage.*

C. B. Wheeler

RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and customers, that he has permanently located himself in Salisbury. He will give his personal attention to the Apothecary business, in which he has been engaged for the last ten years, and may be found at all times either at his residence, or at the shop, where he will take great pleasure in waiting upon all who may give him a call.

A CARD.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER return their unfeigned thanks to their friends and customers—especially Physicians and Merchants—for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, and in return for their kindness and liberality, are determined to sell them *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, lower than any other shop in North Carolina. All Physicians and others, who order or buy *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, from them, where the price or quality do not perfectly please, are at all times privileged to return them immediately at the same price; as they hold themselves responsible, in all cases, to their friends and customers for the *quality* of every article they sell them. They will open their spring business with the largest stock of *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, ever brought into this market; and all those who may wish any thing in their line, and have the *cash*, or good credit, *shall* be accommodated, if strict attention to their business, good physic, and low prices can do it. One or both of them will at all times give their personal attention to the business. Their shop will be open at all hours for the accommodation of the sick, and prescriptions carefully made up at short notice. Medicine and directions given in all cases. The consultation and advice of Dr. Long, Dr. Douglass, and Dr. Burns will be given when necessary, and the medical attention of either obtained by applying at their shop. The worthy poor, without money, shall not want for medicine to relieve them of their afflictions. [February 21, 1840. F

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A LARGE Assortment of **Fresh** and **Genuine Garden SEEDS**, just received from the New Lebanon Shakers, (catalogues of which can be seen at our store.) Also, neat Oval Boxes and Hand Swifts for Ladies,
For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

LAMP, TRIMMED, AND LINSEED

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Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. F

Number Six,

FOR SALE AT WHEELERS'.
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SPANISH CIGARS, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, AT WHEELERS',
Feb. 21, 1840. F

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February 21, 1840. F

FINE NORTHERN

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BUGGIES & SULKIES,

All with Harness and Northern matched Horses, may be had cheap, by applying to
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840. F

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ONE HUNDRED GALLONS of fresh colorless, cold-pressed **Castor Oil.** Apply to
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1840. tf.

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us —**Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.**
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.
April 24, 1840. tf.

THE CAROLINIAN:

SALISBURY, MONDAY, JUNE, 1, 1840.

THEIR ARGUMENTS.

The Federal party have always professed to have a thorough contempt for the intelligence of the great mass of the people;—we could fill columns with some of the declarations made by leaders of this party in times past, showing their belief that the people were ignorant and incompetent to govern themselves, and if the Federalists of the present day do not all say so in words, they express it quite as plainly in their conduct. We put the question to the common sense of every honest man—could there be a greater insult offered to the understandings of the people than the arguments used by the Harrison party in favor of their candidate, the old General? He was, in the first place, taken up by the Harrisburg Convention, not for any claims on the American people for public services—not for talent or ability as a statesman—nobody ever charged him with this in his best days—but because he was the only *available* candidate amongst them; which means, the only candidate that the *Abolitionists* would support. This was the reason why he, a superannuated, feeble old man, could supersede Henry Clay, the glory and pride of their party.

Let us go farther, and see what his friends have to urge in his favor, to induce the people to give him their vote for the high office of President.—Ask them for reasons, and they cry out "log cabin" and "hard cider!" What has he done for the country?—they shout in your ears *Tip pe ca-noe!* Press them still farther, and they raise the tune of "hard times—extravagance of the Administration—standing army,"—and other ridiculous bug-bears of the same sort. These are the *arguments* with which they expect to gull men of sense and drive them into a support of "old Tip." They make slang assertions against the Administration, without any proof or reason, and expect by getting up a panic and shaking scare-crows over the heads of the people, to run them like frightened children over to their "hero," old Tip, for protection against that monster Van Buren.

Instead of showing us the claims of Harrison, they try to operate on the prejudices which many of us have heretofore entertained against Van Buren. We not only tell them, but prove, that Harrison was brought out, and is supported, by the Abolition party—if not himself an Abolitionist—which we are more disposed to believe every day—that he has always been a Tariff and Internal Improvement man, a supporter of John Adams' Alien and Sedition law Administration, and a thorough Bank Federalist. What answer to all this? None, except idle assertion,—no particle of proof to contradict a single charge. If we believed that the American people could be cheated into a support of this old man—who even now has to have guardians to take care of him—by such miserable trickery and contemptible arts as these, we should admit that the Republican confidence in the intelligence of the people, was less correct than the Federal reliance on their ignorance and gullibility. But we tell these followers of "old Tip," that they are destined to defeat and disappointment again; for let the Abolitionists and Northern Federalists do their utmost, Southern Republicans can never be drawn by the arts of designing demagogues, into the abomination of such a league.

BATTLE OF FORT STEPHENSON.

The following testimony, the reader will bear in mind, is given by Governor Duncan of Illinois, a "Whig:"

WASHINGTON CITY, March 25, 1836.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 20th has been received, and I most cheerfully comply with your request, in giving such an account of the transactions at Sandusky, as my memory, at this period, and my time enable me to do.

About the 20th of July, 1813, Gen. Harrison, then at the Lower Sandusky, hearing that the British army had crossed Lake Erie, to Fort Meigs, being about five thousand strong, immediately changed his head quarters to Seneca, seven or eight miles up the Sandusky river, where he assembled his forces, then on the march from the interior, leaving Maj. Croghan, with about 150 men to defend Fort Stephenson; with an understanding at the time, that the fort, then in a weak and wretched condition, was to be abandoned, should the enemy advance with artillery, but if not, to be defended to the last extremity.

Harrison, with his force, then small, had scarcely left us, before Croghan commenced putting the fort (which was only a stockading of small round logs, and a few log store houses) in a proper state of defence, in which he evinced the most admirable judgement and the most untiring perseverance.

During the last ten or twelve days that intervened between the time that Gen. Harrison left us and the appearance of the enemy, a ditch was dug, four feet deep and six feet wide, entirely round the fort, outside the stockading, the ground for 200 yards round the fort was cleared of timber and brush, and many other preparations made for the enemy.

About this time Gen. Harrison received information that the enemy had raised the seig at Fort Meigs, and had started in the direction of Sandusky and Camp Seneca. On receiving this intelligence, he determined to retreat from his position; and immediately sent an express to Fort Stephenson, which arrived about sunrise, ordering Maj. Croghan to burn the fort with all the munitions and stores, and *retreat without delay* to head quarters, giving also some precautionary instructions about the route, &c.

On receiving this oder, Croghan instantly placed it in the hands of the officers, who were all present, and required them to consider it, and express an opinion of the propriety of obeying or disobeying it. The board was formed, and on putting the question, beginning, as usual with the youngest officer, it was ascertained that a majority of us *were for disobeying* the order. Croghan returned to the room, and being informed of our directions, said, "*I am glad of it; I had resolved to disobey at ALL hazards,*" and immediately despatched an express to Gen. Harrison, giving him that information. Immediately on the arrival of this Express, Gen. Harrison despatched Lt. Col. Ball, with his squadron of dragoons, with orders *to arrest Croghan*, and bring him to head quarters, (which was done,) and sent another officer to take command. By this time, in consequence of his not arriving agreeably to his expectations and orders, the Gen. abandoned all idea of retreat, although his munitions and stores were piled up ready to be set on fire as soon as Croghan should reach Seneca; and it is not to be doubted that if Croghan had arrived according to orders ☞ Gen. Harrison would have retreated instantly, leaving the whole frontier, our fleet at Erie, and the stores at Cleveland—the destruction of which was the object of the invasion and movements down the lake—*at the mercy of the enemy!!*

After being detained one night, Croghan returned to Sandusky, and was re-instated in his command, an occasion which gave indiscribable joy to the officers and soldiers in the fort, and which only could be equalled in intensity of feeling, by the chagrin evinced at his arrest. Especially was the event pleasing to those officers who had sustained him in disobeying the order, resolved as they were, when he was arrested, to share his fate, be it good or evil.

Soon after his return, the enemy, so long expected, made his appearance, and demanded a surrender. Croghan answered, by directing Ensign Shipp to assure Gen. Proctor that it would be blown to —— first.

I need hardly say, after what has been related, that their appearance releiving us from our long suspense, was hailed with seeming joy by the Major and most, if not, all of his command.

The excitement produced by what had occurred, and his return just in time to meet the enemy, inspired his command with an enthusiasm rarely if ever surpassed, and which alone renders men invincible.

The fort was forthwith besieged, cannonaded, and bombarded, from the gunboats and the batteries on land, for nearly four hours, without cessation; during all which time every officer and soldier appeared to be animated by the cool and manly bearing of the commander.

I well remember his expression at the first sound of the bugle, given by the enemy as the signal for the charging upon the works. We were sitting together; he sprung upon his feet, saying, "Duncan," every man to his post, for in twenty minutes they will attempt to take us by storm. Recollect, when you hear my voice crying relief, come to me with all the men that can be spared from your part of the line." He instantly passed up the line, repeating to every officer, and had scarcely got the men in place before the whole British army, divided into three columns, marched upon the fort, and made a desperate assault, continuing it for near an hour, when they were repulsed with a loss of killed and wounded, estimated at that time to be near double the number in the fort, and is stated by English writers to be about 90.

During the engagement, I saw Croghan often, and witnessed, with delight, his intrepid and gallant conduct, which, I firmly believe, never has been surpassed at any time, on any occasion.

In the heat of the action, I frequently heard him exclaim, 'huzza, my brave fellows, we are hewing them to pieces; five minutes more, and we'll blow them to —. By H——n, every officer and soldier has immortalized himself,' &c. And throughout the whole affair, he evinced the greatest solicitude for the safety of every one but himself.

The sagacity displayed in arranging the cannon, so as to open a mask embrasure to rake the enemy in the ditch, at a point evidently selected by them for the breach—in placing the logs on pins near the top of the picket, which could be tilted off by one man, and from twenty to thirty feet long, of heavy timber, swept every thing before them—his activity in piling bags of sand against the pickets wherever the enemy attempted to make a breach with their cannon, by which means each point of attack grew stronger from the moment it was assailed, are worthy of any general of any age.

You are right, sir, in my judgment, in saying that the Government has not done justice to Col. Croghan for his conduct in that affair, *which is without a parallel in the military annals of our country.*

As to myself, having acted a very subordinate part, I never did, nor do I now, set up any claims for distinction. To know that I did my duty to my country, though not hardened into manhood, was then, and is now, enough for me. But of him, I feel no hesitancy in saying injustice has been done to him, in being overlooked by the Government, and the erroneous statements of historians.

M'Aflee, the historian of the late war, and Dawson, the biographer of Gen. Harrison, have studiously kept out of view, that the object of the invasion was the destruction of our ships, under Commodore Perry, at Presque Isle, and boats and stores at Cleaveland—these were looked upon with solicitude by the British—were reconnoitered—and on one or two occasions, were attempted to be destroyed by landing on board their fleet. They have also failed to account for the movement of the whole British forces down the lake, in the direction of Cleaveland and Erie, before their defeat at Sandusky, which was attacked to satisfy their Indian allies, who demanded the scalps and plunder of the place. They have kept out of view the fact, that Gen. Harrison had determined to retreat to the interior, after burning all the supplies which he had collected; ☞ that he ordered Major Croghan to abandon and burn Fort Stephenson; that his refusal to obey, and failure to arrive at head quarters, prevented this retreat and consequent destruction of our fleet, millions of public stores, and exposure of 500 miles of frontier to the combined enemy!

Both have stated that Gen. Harrison *never doubted* that Major Croghan would be able to repulse an enemy of near two thousand, and which they say he understood to be five thousand, with one hundred and thirty men, his effective force on the day of battle, one six pounder with ammunition for only seven shots, and about forty rounds for the small arms; when the fact was notorious that General Harrison was heard to say during the siege, when the firing could be heard in his camp, speaking of Croghan,—"*the blood be on his own head; I wash my hands of it!!*" not doubting, for a moment, nor did any one with him, that the garrison would be cut off.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH DUNCAN.

COL. PRESTON, Military Committee, Senate.

A SPEECH DELIVERED AT BALTIMORE, BY THE HON. JOHN SERGEANT.

[Done into plain English.

"What have we all come here for? I see before me twenty thousand young men, aged from sixteen to sixty-six, collected together from all parts of the Union, at an expense of about six hundred thousand dollars, and what for? To complain of the dreadful hard-times which a weak and wicked Government has brought upon us. Yes, we are ground down to the earth. Many of us can no longer get a discount; some of us have had to go without our dividends. What will bring things to rights? Nothing but Harrison and another National Bank. We may cry "hard-cider" till we are hoarse, and drink it until we are fuddled—it will only get in our head, and we want something to get into our pockets. It is true, as some of the oldest of you young men may recollect, that I voted against the chartering of the last Bank of the United States, but my views soon after changed. I took a voyage to Europe, leaving my constituents in the lurch, and brought out specie for the Banks, for which I received a small trifle—twenty thousand dollars or thereabouts—and afterwards I was lawyer for the Banks, and made I won't say how much, so you'll allow I have a good reason for wanting another. The Bank that Ritner put on the track is no go—Biddle said it was stronger than the old one—I told him how much in the dark he was, and lo and behold, it collapsed a flue in 1837, and has now burst its boiler out and out. It stands choking up the track, unable to go ahead itself and preventing all behind it from moving. We must—that is Harrison and I must—get up another National Bank, and if it wants any body to go to Europe for specie, I'm their man; and if I should be a member of the Cabinet, I will make some arrangement not to give up my pay when I am gone. The last time, after I had gone, Mr. Hopkinson asked for leave of absence for me, and the unmannerly Congress refused it! So I was cut out of my eight dollars a day. Better luck next time.

So much for the new Bank of the United States, and now for Harrison. Harrison is something like myself. We both live in log-cabins and drink nothing but hard-cider; but he is more like General Washington than any body else. Washington was a surveyor Harrison was a student of medicine. Washington was the Father of his Country; Harrison was the father of three Winnebago half-breeds. Washington surprised the Hessians at Trenton; the Indians surprised Harrison at Tippecanoe. There is no end to such resemblances between them. We Whigs are always going to carry the next election, but this time we shall succeed so admirably, that our own hair will stand on end in amazement at our majorities. We shall carry twenty States out of the twenty-six!!! We might carry them all if we wished to, but in that case, there would be too many office-seekers.—Therefore, we will let Mr. Van Buren carry six States by small majorities. I have no more to say.

Philadelphia Statesman.

DELAY OF BUSINESS.

WAYNE, Bartholomew Co., Ia.
May 3, 1840.

DEAR SIR: I for the first time take the liberty of addressing an honorable representative in the Congress of the United States Occupying, as I do, a "log cabin," and not enjoying such a luxury as hard-cider, you may well suppose that I feel no little delicacy in writing a letter to one who occupies so high a station as yourself. But being Democratic in all my feelings and in all my actions, and having exerted my feeble efforts to place you in the seat you now so honorably fill, I hold it to be my privilege, as one of the humblest of your constituents, to write to you and give you some of my views in relation to national politics. Five months have passed away since the people's representatives have met at Washington for the purpose of transacting the public business; during which time the people have looked with the utmost anxiety for the passage of some law to settle the questions which have for a long time agitated the public mind. In vain have we looked for the much-loved, the welcome, news of the people's representatives being engaged in doing their duty. In vain have the Whigs searched the columns of the Madisonian and the Intelligencer. In vain have the Democrats read the Globe. All, all is barren and unfruitful. Now, sir, I would ask who are to blame? Why this neglect of the public business? Why this dereliction of duty? These are questions that are frequently asked: and the Whigs answer that the Democrats are to bear all the blame because they have a majority in both houses of Congress.

Now, sir, there are a number of Democrats in this vicinity, who have the utmost confidence in your political integrity and efficiency, who desire that there should be less President-making in Congress, less speechifying, less talking, less quarrelling, less lying, less blackguarding, less dishonesty, and less of every thing that has been going on there since you met, and more of the public business attended to. We want our representatives to imitate the example (when they can do it consistently with the public interests,) of the bold, fearless, and independent Petrikin, and call the previous question, and thereby prevent useless debate.

I am yours,
SMITH JONES.

N. B. The Democracy of this neighborhood, the corn growing, hog raising, tree falling, rail splitting, fence making, and I may add, log cabin boys, remain firm to their principles, the efforts of —— and —— to the contrary notwithstanding.
— S. J.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, May 11, 1840.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 3d inst. is received, and I hasten to reply. By way of answering your question, I will cite you to some law and some facts.

1. It is a law of legislation, that every bill appropriating money must be considered in committee of the whole house.

2. In committee of the whole the previous question cannot be called, nor is there any way to stop speech-making, except by continuing in session, day and night, till the speech makers become tired out and give in.

3. There is a majority of each House Democrats—but of that majority, it is usually the case, that enough are ill, or otherwise engaged, to make those present less than a majority. The New Jersey delegation have been kept in Jersey, attending to taking evidence to support their claims to their seats, or rather in watching their opponents, lest they should prove something that has no existence. This grows out of the wickedness or folly of the Governor of New Jersey in certifying to the election of men, who were not elected.

4. It required a majority of all the members elected to make a quorum to "go ahead" with business. Consequently, if a few Democrats are detained out of the House by illness, or other business, nothing can be done without some of the other party.

5. Frequently, when the House was in this fix, the Whigs would go without the bar, so as to leave less than a quorum, and so stop business.—At other times, the President-making speech makers have availed themselves of the privileges of the committee of the whole to make speeches without an end, at their own pleasure.

6. It has been deemed necessary to pass the appropriation bills before going much into other business, so that those who have labored for the country, and our sailors, soldiers, and public servants, should get their money. It was necessary to pass the Treasury Note bill, to enable the Department to raise money to meet appropriations, the compromise tariff, and the distribution of the surplus revenue having made the Treasury very scant of funds.

7. When we undertake to sit day and night, so as to weary out the speech-makers, they have the advantage of us; because we are bound *all* to stay, to watch them and keep a quorum in the House; while they can take turns; and while one set are in the House playing the mischief, the rest eat, drink, and sleep, and if sent for, they dodge the sergeant at arms.

All that honest Democrats can do, situated as we are, here, has been done. For some evils there is no remedy but that great virtue, *patience.*

The Jersey members are done taking evidence, and can now be with us unanimously. A part of them have been necessarily absent heretofore.—One half the fuss which was kept in the House, was got up and kept up, with a view to operate on the Virginia elections. Those elections are now over. We shall get on better, I hope now. The sub-treasury bill will come on the carpet soon. I am glad the Democracy are at their posts in your region. If Harrison should be elected, we shall have a United States Bank, a High Tariff, a National Debt, and all the rest of the devisings of the Federal portion of Massachusetts, N. York, and Pennsylvania; for be it remembered, that Mr. Webster, Mr. Tallmadge, Mr. Sergeant, and John C. Wright, will be pretty much the whole of the Government. Henry Clay will scarce get a nibble; and as for the Southern politicians who help to elect Harrison, there will be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth among them. But I hope I need not count those consequences. We are not beaten yet, and we will not be beaten.—Tell our friends in ——, up Democrats, and at your old foes!—You have "used them up" heretofore, and can do it again. The Whigs here are betting on our State. I say nothing, but think over an old proverb about certain folks parting with their money *soon.* Excuse my hasty manner of writing. My leisure moments are few.

Your fellow Democrat,
——.

From the New York New Era.

CAUSES FOR THE PRESENT DISTRESS.

There has been a great deal said about the present depressed state of trade. But few have looked to the true causes. The opponents of the administration have charged it upon the Sub-Treasury Bill, which has not yet become a law, and could not have had any agency in it.

It is necessary to examine the state of things in England for a short time previous to the distress in this country, to trace the origin of our difficulties, which will conclusively show that this country is so closely connected with Great Britain, by our paper money system, that every panic in England will produce panic here. England, in consequence of her short crops, was compelled to import grain to the amount of seven millions of pounds sterling, which circumstance, together with others, turned the balance of trade against her, and caused a run upon the Bank of England for specie for exportation; which was so great that for a long time it was supposed by the press of both sides of the Atlantic that she would be compelled to suspend specie payment.

The cotton speculation of the United States Bank must be familiar to every reading person of the country. Mr. Biddle became a heavy speculator in cotton, large lots of which he bought and exported to Europe, and sold bills of exchange, to be met there by the proceeds of its sale. But, unfortunately for the Great Financier, it became necessary for the Great Regulator of England, its National Bank, to save itself from suspending specie payments, to reduce the prices of the staple commodities of this country in order to draw the specie from us to her own vaults by increasing our indebtedness to England. And she succeeded in making a reduction of more than twelve millions of dollars, which created a demand upon this country for specie, to meet payments which our products would have met if they had brought their usual prices. Now, the Great Regulator found it necessary to suspend specie payments in this country, that she might pay specie in England. And being the Regulator of Pennsylvania, as a matter of course every other Bank in the State followed suit.

The other Banks of the country to save themselves were compelled to curtail their discounts, which drew a very large amount of the business capital from all classes of trade, and prostrated all business. And, of course, threw thousands out of employment, and reduced the prices of the products of the country and of labor.

Now, I would ask the producers of the country, if we are a free people, with our present paper money system, which holds out to many bright prospects of speedy wealth, when at the same time it is leading them blind-folded down the broad road to ruin and beggary, by the mere action of the money changers of Great Britain, at whose will the prices of the products and labor of our country can be raised or lowered, and whose administration of our financial affairs are more noted by merchants than the measures of their government, as upon them depends in a measure their prosperity or adversity. F.

Address of Mr. Kendall

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Our country presents a new spectacle for the contemplation of mankind.

A candidate for the Presidency is asking the suffrages of our people, and at the same time refuses to answer the questions they put to him for the purpose of satisfying themselves as to the principles and policy by which he will be governed, if elected. With his own consent, a committee is interposed between him and his countrymen, not to aid him in giving frank replies to their reasonable inquiries, but to cut off direct communication, and keep his opinions from the public. A free and intelligent people, whose precious right is to ask and obtain the views of every man who seeks their suffrages, upon every topic appertaining to their government, are bluntly told that they shall not enjoy this right, but shall take a candidate for the Presidency upon trust. They are asked to relax that "eternal vigilance," which is truly "the price of liberty," and blindly submit themselves, if not to a "King, who can do no wrong," to a Chief Magistrate who assumes the attitude of irresponsibility and surrounds himself with ministers, even before the crown of power has been placed on his head!

This candidate was nominated by a convention, not because they considered him the ablest man of their party, or at all qualified for the station, but merely because he had once been a General.—Having seen the people place the heroic Jackson in the chair of State, notwithstanding their unceasing denunciations of "military chieftains," they weakly expected to avail themselves in their struggle for power, of the same devotion and enthusiasm, by presenting the name of another who had worn the uniform of his country and attained to the same rank. They did not accord to the people sense enough to discriminate between the weak and inefficient chieftain, who after a series of military blunders, fortunately for his country, resigned his commission in the midst of the war, and the *real* hero who took it up and closed that war in a blaze of glory at New Orleans.

Under this fatal error, the convention, instead of presenting in an address or resolutions the principles which would control the administration of their candidate if elected, concerted a general movement throughout the Union to give eclat to their nomination by a simultaneous shout to the military glories, which, after an oblivion of twenty-five years, are now for the first time discovered to be worthy of commemoration in feast or in song. We have accordingly seen vast assemblages collected together, at great labor and cost, not to respond to any principle, or listen to any argument, but to drown the voice of reason in the shouts of revelry, and lead captive the feelings of the people in a senseless excitement. Huzzas for the newly-found hero, announciatious of his poverty, of his residence in a log-cabin, and love of hard cider; the hauling of miniature log-cabins, and canoes, and cider barrels, through the streets; the rolling of balls, and the display of banners with unmeaning mottoes; doggerel rhymes and vulgar pictures; the drinking of cider; the mumbling of gingerbread, and imitating the cries of birds and beasts, with other mummery and mockery, as disgraceful to the country, as it is insulting to the people, are the new means of electioneering, by which it is vainly expected to induce the community to surrender itself, like the charmed bird, to the jaws of the wily serpent which stands ready to devour it. By arguments like these, it is expected to pursuade the freemen of America to surrender their right to know the political opinions of the candidate, and take him for better or for worse, *gagged and guarded as he is.*

To these means of influence are added money without stint, abuse of official station and privilege without restraint, and violation of the laws without reserve. The Harrison party in Congress are leagued together in a great electioneering Association, with its "executive committees" appointing subordinate committees throughout the Union; raising money by tens of thousands to support presses, to magnify their mock hero, libel the Administration, and scatter delusion through the country; practising the most unheard of abuses, getting subscribers to a newspaper under a promise that they shall receive it under frank, violating the law by actually franking it, and devoting their money, their talents, their privileges, and their time, not to the business of legislation for which tuey were elected, but to an unscrupulous and unceasing warfare upon another department of the Government. The public business is delayed, the public faith violated, and the ordinary operations of the Government obstructed, that the session of Congress may be protracted; thus furnishing the influence of public station, the facilities of the frank and money from the Treasury, to carry on their electioneering operations. In some cases electioneering tracts franked by members of Congress, weighing more than they had a right to frank, have been falsely marked "public documents," to secure their free transmission; and in others, the frank of members has been boldly *forged!* What would be said of the Executive officers here, if they were to form such a club, appoint such a committee, and resort to such means? Would not the very men who are now committing abuses and outrages a thousand times more aggravated than any they charge against the Administration, sound the tocsin of alarm upon a thousand hills, and startle the country with the threatning danger? And are these combinations less alarming, less corrupt, less dangerous, or less criminal, in one department of the Government than in another?

CONTEMPT FOR THE PEOPLE lies at the bottom of this whole scheme of electioneering.

The Harrison party showed this contempt in presenting "a military chieftain" as their candidate, after having for years denounced the elevation of such men as worse for the country than "war, pestilence, and famine, or any other scourge."

They show it by presenting a *sham hero* to the people, and endeavoring to pursuade them that he is a *real one*

They show it by asking the people to vote for *a gagged and guarded candidate*, "who will answer the questions of neither friends nor foes."

They show it by abandoning all argument, and throwing principle out of the contest.

They show it by their log cabins, cider barrels, pitchers, canoes, balls, banners, pictures, and parade, riot, and drunkenness; fit only to amuse, if they did not disgust, a London populace or a Parisian mob.

They show it by their incessant and monstrous misrepresentations of the acts of the Administration, and their causeless abuse of the men who compose it.

Where is the true-hearted American who would not be ashamed of his country, if she could, by such means, be induced to abandon her right to question candidates for office, and throw herself unconditionally into the arms of a President and a party which has no principles, or dare not avow them?

From this contempt of the People springs the opposition of the leaders of this party to the extension of the right of suffrage, and their steady attempts to corrupt it when it is extended. Not believing the People fit for self-government, they will not trust them with power when they can avoid it; and, whenever the opportunity present itself, take away from them that which they posses. They do not scruple to compel their dependants to vote their will, at elections, instead of their own, and so to manage their private affairs as to reward or punish more humble men for the surrender or assertion of the right of free suffrage. Upon the same principle, they do not hesitate to cheat in elections and cheat in the returns. Recall a few facts of recent occurrence, and it will be seen that I do them no injustice.

In 1838, the leaders of the present Harrison party had possession of the Government of Pennsylvania, in all its legislative and executive branches. By false registries, and the introduction of thousands of voters from abroad, they strove to elect a Governor and a majority of the House of Representatives, but were defeated. Instead of submitting to the decision of the People, they determined to disregard it and retain possession of the Government of the State at all hazards. From the county of Philadelphia, two Democratic Senators and eight Representatives had been elected, and it was so certified by a majority of the judges of the election; yet, though the Democratic majority was several hundred, a minority of the judges sent a certificate to the office of the Secretary of State, falsely showing that the Harrison candidates had a majority. The change of these eight members from one side to the other, would give them a majority of the House of Representatives. Fortified by this false certificate, and supported by the Governor and a majority of the Senate, the Secretary of State publicly advised his party to treat the election of Governor as if it had never been held, although the Democratic candidate had a majority of thousands! On the meeting of the Legislature, he sent in the false returns, and withheld the true ones. The Senate immediately admitted the usurpers. When the Democrats of the House resisted their introduction into that body, the Harrison party proceeded separately, in conjunction with the usurpers, to organize a House and choose their officers. The Democratic members did the same thing, in conjunction with the true Representatives from Philadelphia county. But, as the Governor and a majority of the Senate were of the Harrison party, all power was in their own hands; and it became evident that they intended to create, by arbitrary power, a majority in the House, and set aside the election, not only of several Senators and Representatives, but that of Governor also!

This design, more bold, considering the people and the age, than the most daring usurpations of Cæsar, Cromwell, or Napoleon, roused the spirit of '76; indignant multitudes poured into the capitol; they organized a Committee of SAFETY, and prepared to assert the rights of the People. The affrighted Governor and his guilty counsellors, instead of receding from their foul design, denounced the People as rebels and determined to carry out the usurpation by force of arms! Troops were called out provided with "buck-shot and ball cartridge;" the capitol of the State resounded with the din of arms; and the peace of the Commonwealth seemed to be suspended upon a hair. Lest the militia of the State might show some reluctance to shoot down their own friends and subvert their own rights, the Governor had the audacity to request the aid of a body of United States regulars, then in the vicinity, and to demand of the President the aid of the army of the Union!

What, in this case, did the people ask? Nothing but the installation of their public officers, duly and constitutionally elected by large majorities.—And why did not the Harrison party proceed in their monstrous election as if it had not been held, and retain the possession and power at the point of the bayonet? Not because they relented or repented; not because they were not ready for blood and carnage, to put down the rights of the people; but because two of their number, and *two only*, refused to act out the scene, and, receding from the usurping House of Representatives, left it without a quorum. As bold, unprincipled, and unscrupulous as they were, they dared not proceed when they could no longer shield their usurpation under constitutional forms.

What on this occasion was the conduct of those who now constitute the Harrison party in other States? Did they denounce the usurpers and take the side of the people! No; almost to a man, they sustained, encouraged, and defended Governor Ritner and his daring associates. The people received from them but ferocious abuse, with the epithets of traitors and rebels. The attempt to cleave down by the sword the most precious rights of freemen, was every where applauded by them, showing that the same contempt for the people pervades that party throughout the Union.

And what have we seen at the present session of Congress? The House of Representatives kept in a state of disorganization for weeks, by an attempt to force into it, as members, five men from New Jersey, when five other men, notoriously and confessedly, had a majority of the votes given at the election. The "broad seal" of the Governor, though covering a known and acknowledged fraud, was held by them more sacred than the people's right of suffrage, and was considered a better title to a seat in Congress than a majority of the people's votes!—This was not a Pennsylvania scene, probably because the Harrison party here had no Governor Ritner under their control to back the "broad seal" with "buckshot and ball," but the contempt for the people, and the *will* to trample on their rights, were in both cases the same.

Freemen of the United States! Your liberties are not so safe as you may suppose. Think you, if Harrison had been President, the army of the United States would have been refused to his friends in Pennsylvania? Think you, that in such a condition of things, the people of that State could have maintained their right to a Governor and Legislature of their own free choice, but by wading through rivers of blood? It was at Harrisburg, on the very scene of the Ritner usurpation, and by the influence of the leaders in that desperate effort, that the nomination of Harrison was effected! If elected, Ritner's advisers will be his advisers; the profligacy and daringness of that faction will be transferred to Washington; and their spirit will pervade the administration of the General Government. What have you to *expect* from it, but *what you have seen it attempt?* What, but that corruption and fraud in elections will pervade every State? What, but that minority candidates will be thrust into the State Legislatures, and "broad seal" members into Congress at the point of the bayonet?

A flood of demoralization has swept over our land; and upon some States it rests in stagnant pools, contaminating the atmosphere of liberty, and threatening death to every thing virtuous, noble, and free. It is to the *monster Bank*, which, having struggled in vain, by its blandishments, its corruptions and its terrors, to overcome the fearless and incorruptible man then at the head of the General Government, turned to the State Legislature where it found no difficulty in buying up Senators by the dozen, that the people of Pennsylvania were indebted for the profligacy exhibited in the attempt to subvert their liberties by the sword. To means furnished by the same and similar institutions, or those directly connected with them, if not even to the bankers of Europe, are the people of the United States undoubtedly now indebted, not only for the depravation of morals which threatens to break up the foundations of society, but for a large portion of the means which enable the "Executive Committee" at Washington to prosecute their war against an honest and democratic Administration. It was by violating moral obligations and plundering their own people through the Bank of England, that the British Government was enabled to keep the world in arms during the scenes of the French Revolution; and the British party in America are profiting by the profligate example. Laws are violated with impunity; moral obligations are scoffed at and derided; knavery walks the streets with the bold face of honesty; plunderers of the public and of public institutions obtain sympathy and forgiveness; and the Administration, which sternly sets its face against these evils and their authors, is sought to be made the victim of its firmness and integrity. If bad men are to be permitted to overthrow it, by means so profligate and with motives so corrupt, what is to be expected, but that they will proceed to aggrandize themselves upon the ruins of our free Government, and the enslavement of our people?

It will be my endeavor, as far as necessary, to vindicate the Administration from the foul aspersions cast upon it, and earnestly to inculcate—

That in the practice of a rigid morality *alone*, can men or nations justly look for happiness and safety:

That there is but one code of morals for private and public affairs:

That *pure morality* is *true democracy*, conceding to every one his right, and seeking advantages of none:

That every freeman has a right to know the political opinions of any candidate who is presented for his suffrages; and to deny him that right, is a wrong and insult which strikes at the root of representative Government, and is the adoption of a kingly principle:

That the cause of morality, freedom, and law; the interests of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; the peace of the country; the rights of the people, and the safety and improvement of their institutions; will be best promoted and secured by the re-election of Martin Van Buren.

And, finally, that it is the indispensable duty of every man who wishes to preserve the blessings of an honest representative Government, the rights of property, the faith of contracts, the honor of his country, and the freedom of man, to oppose, by all honorable means, the election of General Harrison, who already sets the people at defiance, while his friends mock and insult them by a childish and ridiculous mummery, fit only to amuse the wild natives of Africa.

The ferocity of the Harrison party is equal to their folly. In every moment of rising hope they cannot restrain their jeers and their taunts, their riotous parades, shouts of exultation, and groans of insult. While holding a high public station, I have seen my children spring in terror from their beds, at the dead hour of midnight, in the belief that guns were fired into the windows of their chamber. It was the cannon of Federalism in the street, where its myrmidons had collected to exult over and insult their father with mock music, firing, shouts, and groans.

The God of Liberty forbid that this spirit should ever get possession of our Government!—And does not every true Republican say AMEN?

Let us rally to the rescue. Send light among the people and the Republic is safe. For myself, if it be *possible* that the people of this country *can* throw themselves into the arms of a candidate *without a tongue to speak to them*, and a party *without principles to announce*, a party already mad with the hope of power, though relying for success on nothing but their industry and skill in deluding the people; and if my feeble powers shall enable me to do any thing to prevent it, I shall esteem the day of my resignation of the Post Office Department the most fortunate of my life, as it has been already one of the happiest.

Democrats! I invoke your aid and co-operation.

AMOS KENDALL.

P. S. Every Democratic editor in the Union is respectfully requested to publish this address, with the annexed prospectus.

Every friend of Democracy and an honest Administration is invoked to active efforts to extend the subscription, forwarding the names and money to me, postage paid, or through postmasters, who are permitted by the post office laws and regulations to do so in *letters written by themselves.*

Prospectus for the Extra Globe.

This paper will be published until the Presidential Election in November, 1840, with one number afterward giving the result in detail and an index.

Twenty-six numbers will be issued. A large surplus of the first numbers will be printed; and all persons subscribing immediately, whose names and money are received before that surplus shall be exhausted, will receive all the numbers.

Terms: One copy $1 | Twelve copies $10
Six copies 5 | Twenty-five copies 20

and at the same rate for a greater number.

Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster General, will contribute to this paper until November.

The names of subscribers procured upon this Prospectus, and the money, should be sent *directly to him*, postage paid, or through postmasters, who are authorized by the Post Office laws and regulations to frank letters *written by themselves*, enclosing money for newspaper subscriptions.

Bank notes, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received, provided they are not more than ten per cent. below specie in value.

No paper will be sent unless the money be *actually received.*

From the New Orleans Great Western.

HARRISONISM.

We extract from the "Times," of yesterday, the following letter from Mr. Nicholas, one of our Senators in Congress, describing a most disgraceful and outrageous scene in Washington. Let the people reflect on what they are bringing upon themselves in the support of an *abolitionist* for the Presidency. The signs are portentous—let the South look to its safety:

WASHINGTON CITY, May 3, 1840.

We had yesterday a most extraordinary and disgusting spectacle here. About five o'clock, between thirty and forty carts filled with negroes, with a full complement of black marshals, mounted on horseback, paraded up and down Pennsylvania Avenue. This odious pageant, with the words "Hard Cider" held up conspicuously to view, passed undisturbed. We have seen several highly exciting party processions among the people of the District this winter, and are on the eve of the studiously gotten up parade at Baltimore. But one would scarcely have expected that in a slaveholding city the authorities would have tolerated such an exhibition. I would that you and every other citizen of Louisiana could have witnessed, as I did, this scene so well calculated to gratify the fanatics and to awaken deep reflections in slaveholders. Very respectfully,

ROBT. CARTER NICHOLAS.

From the (Columbus) Georgia Argus.

GENERAL HARRISON.

The claims of Gen. Harrison upon the people of the South have been strongly urged, on account of his having sacrificed himself by his vote on the Missouri question.

We think we shall be able to satisfy our readers, that however much he may deserve for having done his duty, that we at least owe him nothing for his own sufferings, in that particular case. It will be recollected, that the vote which his friends claim for him was given in 1819, and they go on to say, that he was in 1822 beaten for Congress on account of that vote. Let us see how this matter stands. He was elected to Congress in 1816, and took his seat in December, 1817; the time for which he was elected expired the 4th of March, 1819—in February, 1819, he gave the vote of which his Southern friends boast so much; the impression exists in the minds of a great many men, that he was turned out of Congress for that vote. Let us see—by reference to Niles' Register, vol. 2d., New Series, page 391, date 1st August, 1818, we find the following—"Gen. Harrison has announced that he will not be a candidate for Congress at the next election." In vol. 3d., page 175, dated 7th Nov., 1818, we find the following: "*Ohio*—We have not yet received the complete returns, but it is believed that Ethan Allen Brown is elected Governor, and for Congress, Thomas R. Ross, vice Gen. Harrison retired." Now, Gen. Harrison gave his vote in February, 1819, and so far from his having been turned out of Congress on this account, he had declined a re-election, and his successor had been elected long before the vote was given. Missouri was admitted into the Union in 1820; whether Gen. H. would have voted against the restriction at that time, had he been in Congress, we shall hereafter see.

Lest, however, these things shall be denied by the Harrison men, we shall adduce evidence to which they cannot object. In a pamphlet headed, "Please read and circulate," and entitled "A sketch of the life and public services of Gen. William H. Harrison," we find it stated, that in 1816, he was elected by a large majority, a member of the House of Representatives in Congress from Ohio. In this station, he served to his own honor and to the satisfaction of his Constituents, until 1819; when upon the expiration of his term of service, he was chosen to the Senate of the State Legislature." Mark it—"He served to his own honor and the satisfaction of his constituents;" and yet he was beaten in 1822, on account of that vote; but as father evidence that "he served to the satisfaction of his constituents," he was the same year elected to the Senate of his own State.

By the way, we have somewhat to say of that pamphlet of which we have spoken. Our readers will find no difficulty in getting hold of them, for they are scattered over the whole country. Examine one of them, and you will find, that the pamphlet as it was originally written, ends on the 14th page, nearly at the bottom of the column.—That was intended for circulation at the North, and not one word is said about his Missouri vote, and his having been beaten on account of it. The balance of the pamphlet was added to suit the South. It is in this latter part, that we find this account. Let us examine how they tally. Turn to page 12, and you will find that he served in "Congress to the satisfaction of his constituents," and the evidence of it is, that they elected him in the same year to the Senate at home. Turn to page 15, and you find that he did not serve to the satisfaction of his constituents, but that so much were they dissatisfied, and so implacable was their spirit of revenge, that more than three years afterwards, he was beaten for Congress on account of this vote; and yet, so forgiving are the same people, that in 1824, as a compensation for his former defeat, they elected him to a seat in the Senate of the United States.—Facts are coming to light, notwithstanding the old General refuses to be a witness. The old man's friends are not all that have been ignorant of his history; but there are those who will take rather more pains to make it known than they will. We have in our possession a good many of the old man's opinions, and we shall give them to the world.

From the Washington Globe of May 20.

HARRISON'S RE-APPEARANCE IN CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati papers brought the news, a day or two since, of the re-appearance in Cincinnati of the superannuated candidate of Federalism.—The public is well apprised that it had become the fixed policy of his committee of Federal keepers, Messrs. Wright, Gwynne, and Spencer, to keep him at his home, at the North Bend, so that he might not fall in the way of any excitement and curiosity, and be induced to break through the restraints of silence to which he had agreed to submit. Unluckily for the federal managers, the old gentleman appeared at Cincinnati, unexpectedly, on the day that Mr. Buchanan, Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives, had appointed to address the people on the subject of the Presidential election. Among other things, Mr. Buchanan adduced a statute of the Indiana Territory, sanctioned by Harrison, when Governor, providing for the sale of persons, in satisfaction of judgments "*for fines and costs*," and superadding "*whipping*," in case of "absconding," to show that the Ohio statute for which he voted, many years afterwards, was but a new expression of the settled opinions of the lawgiver who would make slavery the penalty for every piccadillo for which a poor man could not atone in money, while it gave perfect impunity to the man whose purse was sufficient to buy off the penalties of the law, and so exempt his person from even the slightest inconvenience for the wrongs perpetrated on others. By this code, introduced by Harrison in Indiana, *as Governor*—for, by the ordinance of the Territory, "*no bill or legislative act whatever shall be of any force*, without his (the Governor's) assent"—a man who had money and personal strength had nothing to restrain him from making wanton and unprovoked personal assault on the feeble. He could absolve himself instantly by paying the fine. A poor man, on the contrary, dare not resent an insult offered him, lest he might not be able to satisfy the fine imposed upon him by the court, otherwise than by submitting to the degradation of being sold into bondage. This law was but a revival of the haughty patrician code of Rome in its worst days, of the working of which Gen. Harrison's favorite reading in Roman history could not have failed to furnish him a striking example, in that famous patrician boxer of immense strength and wealth, who amused himself sometimes in traversing the streets of Rome, knocking down the honest citizens as they passed along, with one hand, and then tendering them the fine with the other.

In bringing up the remembrance of this old Harrison statute of Indiana, to illustrate this Ohio legislation, Mr. Buchanan said nothing to justify the outbreak of which the Federal Presidential candidate was guilty in the streets of Cincinnati, as will be seen from the correspondence we annex.

The Cincinnati paper, the Journal and Advertiser, expressly says, that in referring to this subject, Mr. BUCHANAN made no unkind allusion to the person whose signature enacted this law. On the contrary, the Advertiser says:

"We can assure our readers that a *disrespectful word* in that speech was not expressed of General Harrison. Mr. Buchanan, in a very able manner, did expose the hypocrisy of the Federal Whig leaders, who profess so much friendship, kindness, and patronage towards the industrious classes of our fellow-citizens; and most successful he was in the exposition of them. In the course of his argument, he adduced many instances to show that those professors of favor towards poor men, were the greatest opposers of the poor, and among many instances, he had reference to that of putting forth as a candidate for the Presidency the man who, as Governor of Indiana, sanctioned a law by which poor white men might be sold into slavery.

"The law has been made by the sanction of Gen. Harrison, who might have put his veto on it, and from that veto there could be no appeal, as under the ordinance the veto of the Governor was final. The observation of Mr. Buchanan was directed against the Federal Whig party, and not against General Harrison in particular; he therefore most certainly did not deserve the coarse and illiberal remarks applied to him by the General in the public street.

"It is with feelings of great regret, that our duty to the public at this eventful crisis, obliges us to publicly notice this outrage of the candidate for the Presidential chair; for if we had no doubts of the fitness of the General for the Presidency, this, combined with his silly conduct upon another occasion, wherein he swore he would have a certain number of electoral votes, would have confirmed us in the opinion that he is not qualified for the office."

How the Federal candidate for the Presidency demeaned himself on the occasion, will be seen by the following letter, written by a respectable member of Congress from that district, and who has himself been called by the suffrages of the people to important trusts. The act of outrage in the streets of Cincinnati can be proved by the testimony of hundreds.

Extract from a letter dated

CINCINNATI, May, 1840.

"It seems that General Harrison's conscience keeps him have suffered him to escape twice of late. The first time he got out was immediately after he had been attending the Lloyd* dinner in this place. He met Presly Kemper and admonished him not to bet against him, and like King Lear, swearing * * * * he would certainly get 240 out of the 295 electoral votes for President. The next time he got out was the day before yesterday, and attacked Gen. Charles Hale for attending the meeting at the court house to hear Mr. Buchanan, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Ohio, swearing that he (B.) had calumniated him, and that every person was a damned rascal who went to hear such a damned scoundrel hold forth, &c. Mr. Hale tried to make some excuse, but he refused to hear him. The next morning, after coming to himself, he concluded he had better go to General Hale and apologize, which he did, and Hale said he freely forgave him. Being lately a member of J. N. Maffat's church, he said he had informed Gen. Harrison that he had prayed for him after he went to bed, and was very sorry for his indiscretion, but could not vote for him, &c.

**Lloyd is the person convicted of forgery, in altering accounts at the last session of the Ohio Legislature.*

Five Cents Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 23rd of April, 1840, a bound Girl, by the name of *Susan Eller*. I will give the above Reward, but no thanks, for her apprehension and delivery to me; and I caution all persons against harboring or employing said *Susan*, at the penalty of the law. TOBIAS MYERS.
Rowan County, June 5, 1840. 3t.

WANTED.—A smart, active Negro Girl, to do the cooking and washing of a small family, for the balance of this year.
☞ Apply at this Office. June 5, 1840

ATTENTION!

SALISBURY GUARDS.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 4th of July next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., equipped in the uniform of the Company, and with six rounds of cartridge, for Company muster.
By order of the Captain.
JOHN H. WEANT, O. S.
Salisbury, May 29, 1840. tp.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAS removed his Office to No. 1, of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.
January 17, 1840. y

DR. R. T. DICKENS

HAS Located himself at Col. David Ramsey's, Oakley Grove, Iredell county, N. C., and respectfully tenders his services to the public in the various departments of his profession.
January 10, 1840. y

NAILS,

From the South Carolina Manufacturing Co.

THE Subscriber has received a large supply of Nails from the above Company—equal, if not superior, to Northern make, and has made arrangements for a regular supply; which will be sold, *wholesale or retail*, on reasonable terms. MICHAEL BROWN.
Salisbury, N. C., March 27, 1840. y.

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., or which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.
JOHN P. MABRY.
Lexington, October 11, 1839. tf

NOTICE.—The Stockholders in the Salisbury Manufacturing Company, are notified that an Instalment of Twenty Dollars on each share will be payable to the undersigned, on the 18th of June next. By order of the Directors of the Company.
WM. H. HORAH, Treasurer,
S. M. C.
Salisbury, N. C., May 29, 1840. 3w.

Just Recd. & for Sale, Wholesale or Retail,

100 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes,
10 Hogsheads Sugar,
15 do. Molasses,
250 Sacks Salt,
10 Dozen German grass sythes,
6 do. English grain do.,
50 Barrels superfine flour,
20 Boxes bunch Raisins,
By J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, March 27, 1840. tf—

THE CAROLINIAN.

Salisbury, Friday, JUNE 5, 1840.

State Rights Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate, for Rowan and Davie—HENRY MILLER.

Commons—JESSE A. CLEMENT, GEORGE L. SMITH.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Commons—COL. PHILIP HEDRICK.

A CHANGE OF TONE.

"*I have ever believed that every Elector has a right to make this call* (for his political creed) *upon those who offer their services to the People*, AND THAT THE CANDIDATES ARE BOUND TO ANSWER."

[Gen. Harrison's declaration in 1822.

"I HAVE COME TO THE DETERMINATION TO ANSWER NO SUCH COMMUNICATIONS, EITHER FROM FRIENDS OR FOES."——[Gen. Harrison's answer to two gentlemen who waited on him with a letter, asking, in the most respectful terms, his sentiments on the subject of Abolition, in 1840.

"*The policy is, that the General* (Harrison) MAKE NO FURTHER DECLARATION OF HIS OPINIONS TO MEET THE PUBLIC EYE, *while occupying his present position.*"

[Reply of Gen. Harrison's "Committee" to the Oswego Union Association.

The first declaration quoted above, was made by Gen. Harrison in the year 1822. He *then* proclaimed, as we now hold, "*that the candidates are bound to answer calls*" for their political creed. He is a candidate for the high office of President, and *he refuses* to answer questions "*from friend or foe.*" How are we to account for this change of tone? He believed himself bound to answer *then*, how can he refuse to answer *now?* His friends have told us the reason—he is afraid that he will be *betrayed—betrayed* by answering plain questions! Who ever heard such a reason? But it is, notwithstanding, the true one. When the old man made the first declaration, that candidates were bound to answer calls, there was no necessity of his having two sets of opinions to suit the rather opposite tastes of Abolitionists and Southern men.

Now, he has to conciliate the Abolitionists and hoodwink the South.

We are gravely told by his *guardians* that it is *impolitic* for a man asking our support for the Presidency, to tell us what his political principles are; and more, what his private opinions are on the all important subject of *Abolition*. This is the secret, and it is such an one as ought to startle every southern man. It is impolitic to make any avowals, because, if he declares his opinions in opposition to Abolition, he will lose the votes of the incendiaries;—if, on the other hand, he declares in their favor openly, his Federal-Bank friends in the South would not dare to recommend his claims to our support. Under these circumstances, the only possible way is, to keep dark on every point—to close his ears to every question, and in this way try to get the votes of all, Abolitionists, Northern Blue-lights, Southern Bank-Federalists, Tariff and anti-Tariff men. This is "the policy." Ask Gen. Harrison's opinions on the subject of Abolition, and his friends in the South refer you back to a part of a speech made some where, or a letter said to be written to somebody. Should an Abolitionist at the North ask for some expression of his opinions, he could, in like manner, be pointed back to the very strongest kind of declarations in favor of Abolition and Emancipation. Honest men *never* wish to conceal their opinions on any subject, and the very fact of Gen. Harrison's refusing to declare his sentiments openly, proves that there is something wrong. Even admitting, for the sake of argument, what we do not believe to be so, namely, that he is not an Abolitionist, the fact of his refusing to avow his opinions on this subject boldly, would show that he is unworthy to be trusted by the South.

Let any man look at the declaration of Gen. H. which we give at the head of this article, and compare it with his present refusal to answer all questions, and then look still farther at the reason given by his "Committee" for this refusal, and, unless he is carried away by party prejudice, he must acknowledge that there is a glaring inconsistency in the conduct of Harrison, and a cause for alarm in the reason of the "Secret Committee."

☞ *Mr. Kendall's Address to the People of the United States.*—In another part of our paper will be found the Address of Mr. Kendall to the People of the United States, on the occasion of resigning the office of Postmaster General, and resuming the editorial chair. It is written with a pen of fire, and glows with the spirit of patriotism. Like many others, we have been greatly prejudiced against Amos Kendall, but he has *lived down* our prejudices, and, in the teeth of all that has been said against him, he has built up for himself a character for talents and patriotism that his enemies may covet. In reference to the Extra Globe, which he now edits, it will certainly be one of the ablest and cheapest papers in America.

As a proof that the "hard times" now weighing down this country is wholly attributable to the Banks, look at the fact, that there is most distress and embarrassment in the States that have had the greatest number of Banks, and where the largest issues of paper trash have been made. In Mississippi and Alabama, for instance, where the beauties of the Banking system have been carried to the very perfection of swindling.

Blessings of Royalty.—The people of England are now paying *three millions and a half* for the support of royalty. This is, indeed, paying dear for the whistle.

PRINCIPLES—NOT "HARD CIDER."

Never, until the present time, has a candidate for the Presidency in this country been brought forward, without the avowal of certain *principles*, on which he proposes to administer the Government. The Democratic Republicans have come out and set forth, openly and without disguise, the principles on which *they* urge Mr. Van Buren's re-election. These may be seen defined and laid down in the Resolutions adopted at the Baltimore Convention. They are the principles of Jefferson and all the fathers of the republican faith. They are the old land marks of the Republican Party. But how is it with the Harrisonites? Have *they* put forth a single principle?—No! Ask them for their political chart, and they cry out "Hard Cider;" inquire what is their faith, they answer—"Log Cabin." In short, they seem to fancy that "hard cider" is a sort of panacea, ten times more potent than even the "Matchless Sanative," to cure all the ills of this mortal state For ourselves, we doubt exceedingly whether any man who drinks much hard cider can be fit for the Presidential Chair, or for any other station. *Hard* cider means *sour* cider, for we all know, that after it begins to turn, it very soon becomes vinegar. If Gen. Harrison is as fond of *hard cider* as his friends say he is, so far from its being a recommendation, in our view, it is an insuperable objection—for, no one who is always toping at hard cider can be fit for business. It stupifies and besots a man more than whiskey, and much sooner than "cider-royal."—We have frequently heard it asked, why his friends call Gen. Harrison the "hard cider candidate."—We can only give one reason in answer—that is, because he *likes* the drink. The other day, however, we heard another reason: at our musters and other gatherings we frequently see two plough nags started to run for cider—these horses are called "cider nags;" perhaps the friends of Harrison had these sort of races in mind, when they called him the "hard cider candidate."

Be this, however, as it may, we have come to one conclusion, which is: that we will have to see it for ourselves, before we can be induced to believe that the Republicans of this country will ever throw away their *principles*, to place any man in any office, high or low, merely because he loves *hard cider*.

A Declaration.—From the account below, it appears that Gen. Harrison has only adopted his *non-declaration* policy, since he has been under the supervision and control of his Committee of three keepers;—before that time, it seems that the old gentleman was so imprudent as to make some of his opinions known.—From his late foolish conduct at Cincinnati, it is very evident that the only way to keep the General strait, and to prevent his spoiling all the labors of his friends, is to keep him out of sight.

It is known that there was a great Convention of Abolitionists at Cleveland, Ohio, last Fall, held for the express purpose of nominating Abolition candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency: it is known that after a discussion, the Convention adjourned without making this nomination, and that Harrison was afterwards openly recommended by some of the incendiaries to the support of the rest; the secret of all this has only come out lately. It appears now, that a Whig-Abolition Editor, who was a member of the Convention, gave such satisfactory assurances of Harrison's Abolitionism, that the Convention adjourned without a nomination, evidently satisfied that Harrison was their man. The following is an extract from the "*Agitator*," an Abolition newspaper, printed in Cleveland. It speaks with sufficient plainness for any man to understand, we think, and yet the Federalists of the South will deny with such proof as this, that Harrison is supported by the Abolitionists. Here is the extract:

"Last autumn, during the sessions of the American Anti-Slavery Society in this city, a resolution was presented calling for distinct nominations of candidates for President and Vice President. A very respectable Whig-Abolition editor from the Southern part of the State was present. He stated to various members of the Society, ourselves among others, that he had recently been at Cincinnati, and that while there, he had an interview with General Harrison—and that he was authorized to say, that now the General fully coincided with the Abolitionists in their doctrines and measures. How much influence this statement had in deciding the action of the Society, we do not pretend to say.—But, that the General authorized the statement to be made, we have no doubt. There is not the slightest reason to question the veracity of the gentleman, who was the medium of communication."

Coming in of the Jews.—A Hamburg paper states that the Jews of Constantinople, have, with their Rabbi, declared their determination to wait no longer than another year for their expected Messiah. If he does not appear within that time they will conclude that he has already come, and will then attempt to discover by what religion he is recognized. The Rabbi is in favor of professing Christianity.

The "WHIGS" of Canada have lately held a large Abolition meeting, and appointed Delegates to the London Convention. There are said to be nearly 13,000 free negroes in Canada, and the number is constantly increasing by runaways from the States.

It is rumored that a scheme is brewing among the Federal leaders, to drop Harrison suddenly, and bring out some other candidate. This would be cruel conduct towards the old man; and besides, it never will do to lose all that has been said, sung, and written about "hard cider and log cabins."—No, no, since they have taken him up, they must hold on, and sink or swim with their glorious "old Tip," as they call him.

An Ohio paper states, that somebody is taking a bust of Gen. Harrison;—and also, that a distinguished artist has lately finished a "family piece," which represents the General sitting on a barrel of hard cider, with the bung out, and a reed in his hand, whistling a Tippecanoe tune, and kicking his heels against the hoops. John C. Wright & Co. are standing round with each a mug in his hand, and very earnestly recommending the old man not to kick *too hard*, for fear he may *disclose his principles*.

Mr. Morehead.—Report says, that this gentleman has made some speeches in the lower counties which not a little surprized his Federal friends.—Instead of charging the Government with creating the *hard times*, as the party generally do, he came out plainly, at Raleigh, we are informed, and charged the whole on the *Banks*. It is said, in his denunciation of the Banks, he far exceeded Judge Saunders. At other places where he addressed the People, we learn that he had not a word to say about Gen. Jackson's Administration, but rather smiled on all his acts.

Really, if the man continues on in this way, we shall have to write him down as a *loco foco* of the worst sort. The fact is, that Mr. Morehead not only voted as Elector for the re-election of Gen. Jackson, but he voted for Mr. Van Buren as Vice President, and, no doubt, now feels the awkwardness of his present position. We suspect that he begins to find that his federal friends have got him into a quandary, from which he can only escape by certain defeat. We will not say that Mr. M. *never* will be Governor, but of this much we are sure, that he will not be elected Governor in 1840. As certainly as the day of election comes, he will be a defeated and disappointed man.

The conduct of the Bank-Federalists of the country at present, reminds us of the rogue who cried *stop thief—stop thief*, while he was running to make his escape:—his object was to divert the pursuit from himself; and this is precisely the purpose of the Bank-men in accusing the Government with causing hard times. But it will not do, for, in spite of all their cries of hard times and hard cider, every body begins to understand the uproar, and the cause of the evil:—to see that it is the Banks that make the abundance of paper money among us, and the Banks that make it scarce, bringing "hard times" on the Country at their will and pleasure; and that the Government has no more to do with it than "the man in the moon."

The Whig Legislature of Massachusetts having repealed the law which prohibited the intermarriage of whites and blacks—it is perfectly lawful in that State now, for any gentleman or lady to indulge their *taste* in colors, without restraint, in selecting a partner for life.

The loss of property by the terrible and destructive tornado with which Natchez was lately visited, is estimated at more than *five millions of dollars*. Up to the last dates, thirty-five bodies of those killed by the storm, had been entered.

Jabez W. Huntington has been elected by the Legislature of Connecticut, United States Senator from that State, in place of Mr. Betts, decd.

Query.—Did old General Harrison receive the beautiful and musical name of "Old Tip," from his fondness for *tipping* off *hard cider*, or from the battle where he had more than half of his men killed in a surprize—which?

Churchhill C. Cambreleng, has been appointed by the President, (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,) to be Minister to Russia.

Aaron Vail, to be Charge de'Affaires of the United States at the Court of Spain.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MEETING IN DAVIDSON.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large portion of the Democratic Republicans of Captain Wright's Company, Davidson county, met at the house of Turner Harriss, on Saturday the 30th May, 1840. The meeting was organized by calling LEWIS SNIDER, Senr., to the Chair, and appointing Clayton Wright, Z. Yarbrough, and Sion Jackson, Secretaries. The Chairman explained the objects of the meeting in a brief and appropriate address; when the following Resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That we, as Democratic Republicans, have renewed confidence in the ability and firmness of the Hon. CHARLES FISHER, our Representative in Congress—that his independent course deserves the support of all true Republicans.

Resolved, That we will cordially and zealously support ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS, the Democratic candidate, for Governor.

Resolved, That this meeting have entire confidence in the ability and integrity of our present Sheriff, Col. JOHN M. SMITH, and recommend him to our fellow-citizens for re-election.

Resolved, That we will render a cordial support to the Republican candidates who may be nominated to represent Davidson county in the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of Five, to nominate a Republican candidate to be run for the Senate at the next August Election.

Whereupon, the Chair appointed Geo. Harriss, Wm. Stout, Turner Harriss, Sr., John Hill, and Elmaly Harris, said Committee—who, after retiring a few minutes, returned and reported the name of John Ward, Esqr. Mr. W. declined accepting the nomination, and the Committee then reported the name of GERSHAM TUSSEY, which was ratified by the meeting.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Proceedings of this Meeting be signed by the President and Secretaries, and published in the Western Carolinian.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting are tendered to the President and Secretaries for the appropriate discharge of their duties.

The meeting then adjourned

LEWIS SNIDER, Sr., Chair'n.

CLAYTON WRIGHT, SION JACKSON, Z. YARBROUGH, } Secretaries.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. EDITOR: I am credibly informed, that a member of Congress by the name of *Truman Smith*, from Connecticut, and another by the name of *C. Morgan*, from New York, have *franked* a great number of Federal phamphlets and papers to this and the adjoining counties. I understand that both of these "*frankers*" are Abolitionists:—the names of the people to whom they send, have been furnished by certain Federalists about Salisbury, and elsewhere.—The fact that certain of our Salisbury Federalists are in direct, or indirect, correspondence with Northern Abolitionists, and that these Abolitionists are sending on papers to our people, should not pass unnoticed.—The intercourse may soon become more intimate, and their co-operation more general.—Let the people look out, for we may soon see Abolition pamphlets pouring in on us through the same channel.—I know the names of the Federalists, who are in this manner keeping up a correspondence with Northern Abolitionists, and they shall before long be exposed.

AN OBSERVER.

The town of Sellenches, in Switzerland, has been destroyed by fire. Out of 250 houses, only four or five remain. Forty lives were lost. Fifty of the inhabitants were dreadfully mutilated, and one hundred missing, that had not been found.

North Carolinian.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. EDITOR: I have conversed with several intelligent Harrison men about Salisbury, concerning Harrison's refusal to answer the plain questions put to him by some gentlemen of Wadesboro', in this State, asking his opinions on Abolition, and other subjects. They say it cannot be expected of him to answer every foolish question put to him by his designing enemies.—Now, Mr Editor, I consider this a poor excuse indeed, for such an insult to the understandings of freemen;—and, as the Federal, or Harrison *Whigs*, claim to themselves "all the decency and all the talents and morals" of the country, I propose that some of that *honest* party here in old Rowan, address a letter to "Old Tip," requesting him to answer the questions put to him from Wadesborough,—and, further, as *H. C. Jones* has proven himself so expeditious a hand at procuring answers, I think *he* could do the work, if it can be done at all—*he's* the man to write letters and get replies.

In conversing with these Harrison *Federalists*, Mr. Editor, when I tell them that Mr. Van Buren stands pledged to the South to maintain our rights on the subject of slavery, they *admit it*—but, say they, he does so to get Southern votes! Now, sir, does any man believe that Gen. Harrison, too, would not be glad to get Southern votes?—then why does *he* not come out, and pledge himself in our favour on this vital question! By his *refusing* to do so, is the inference not reasonable, that he stands pledged *against us*—stands pledged to favour the mad schemes of the *Abolitionists?* I think so, most clearly. Then, suppose he should be elected President, and should observe his pledge to the Abolitionists as faithfully as Mr. Van Buren has kept his to the South, what would be the consequence? Most awful, indeed! and I beseech my brother Farmers to reflect on these things.

Some of the Federalists say, that if Harrison is elected, *times* will get better;—they won't tell you by what measures, or in what way this is to be done. Is it by drinking "*hard cider*," and building and hauling about "log cabins?" There's no doubt of one thing—if Harrison is elected, he will turn all the Democrats out of office, and fill their places with Federalists, Abolitionists, Bank-men, &c., who will receive the same salaries, but will *this* make the *times* better?

Mr. Editor, is it not strange, that we hear men crying out "*hard times*," till they seem ready to burst their throats, and at the same time they are engaged in spending large sums of money in erecting banners, poles, flags, and log cabins, and roasting oxen, sheep, and pigs, and furnishing grand entertainments? And what are these things for? To buy VOTES, and mislead my brother clod-knockers—that's what it's for! It is a poor business for a man to preach up economy, when he don't practice that virtue himself.

A FARMER.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

BANKS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

MR. EDITOR: The capital stock of two of our North Carolina Banks, namely: the *Bank of the State*, and the *Bank of Cape Fear*, is THREE MILLION OF DOLLARS. These Banks, when the suspension took place, had notes issued to the amount of between three and four millions at least, or perhaps more. They have gone on, calling in this circulation, until now they have not much more than one million and a half of notes abroad—certainly not as much as two millions; and the process is still going on. With these facts before him, can any man wonder that money is scarce in North Carolina? Here is the plain cause of the scarcity of money among us, and yet these very Bank-men are crying out "Hard Times," and charging it all on the Government.

JEFFERSON.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. EDITOR: The Federal supporters of "Old Tip" hereabouts, assert that Gen. Harrison has always been a *Republican*; and they cite as evidence, that he was appointed to office by Mr. Jefferson, the father and great head of the Republican Party. *Now, sir*, I have yet to learn that Mr. Jefferson *did* ever appoint Gen. Harrison to office—I am of opinion that he *never did*. He *continued* him in an office to which he was appointed by old John Adams, the leading blue-light and black-cockade Federalist of that day, and the author of the odious *Alien and Sedition Laws*. This is the source from which Gen. Harrison first received office; and as it is well known that Adams *never* appointed any but *Federalists* of the deepest dye to office, what must have *then* been Gen. Harrison's principles?—and what must they *now* be, since his friends say he has never changed any of his political opinions?

The following evidence, taken from the Journals of the Senate of the United States, will show what a favorite William Henry Harrison then was with old John Adams:

"UNITED STATES, July 10, 1797

"*Gentlemen of the Senate:* I nominate the following persons for promotions and appointments in the army of the United States:

"*First Regiment of Infantry,*

* * * * *

William Henry Harrison, Esq., of Virginia, Captain, vice Kingsbury, removed.

JOHN ADAMS."

"TUESDAY, June 20, 1798.

"The following written message was received from the President of the U. S., by Mr. Malcom, his Secretary:

"*Gentlemen of the Senate:* I nominate *William Henry Harrison*, Esq., of Virginia to be Secretary of the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio.

JOHN ADAMS."

"UNITED STATES, May 12, 1800.

"*Gentlemen of the Senate:* I nominate *Wm. H. Harrison*, of the North Western Territory, to be Governor of the Indian Territory.

JOHN ADAMS."

Does any Republican want further evidence of Harrison's *Federalism?* For one, I do not.

ROWAN.

FROM FLORIDA.

ST. AUGUSTINE, May 15.

General Armstead has ordered a concentration of 900 men at Fort King on the 25th of this month. They will be composed of footmen and horsemen, and operate in divisions of 100 each, independent of each other, in the enemy's country. The season for gathering grain is near at hand, as well as assemblages for their *green corn dance*, when preparation for war and a relation of their enterprises strengthen them to renewed efforts in their aggressions on the whites. Should these scouts, now charged with the duty of *hunting* for the enemy, come upon them, we may hope for results differing at least from those which have been had for the last twelve months. If the enemy shall have dispersed into small parties, a great and valuable gain will be effected in the destruction of his planting grounds, and he will learn with trembling, that, though he has sown in quiet, he shall not reap in security. Gen. Armistead has taken hold of affairs in Florida with a vigorous hand.—*News.*

APPALACHICOLA, May 10.

More Murders by the Indians!—By the steamer Hyperion, Captain Churchill, which arrived last evening, we have received the melancholy intelligence of the murder of three more families by the Indians since that of Mr. McLane, noticed in yesterday's paper. The name, however, of but one has been ascertained by us, that of Mr. Lamb, about eight miles from Blountstown, and within a few miles of a military post. They attacked his house on Friday evening, and shot him while endeavoring to escape. There were in the house at the time of the attack, several other persons, two of whom were severely wounded. After they had killed and driven from their homes the family, they pillaged the house, and set on fire the dwelling, together with several out-houses.

The other families that were attacked lived in the neighborhood, several of whom were killed, but we have not been able to learn their names.

The Indians who committed these depredations are said to number about fifty or sixty, and conceal themselves in the hammocks between the Appalachicola river and Tallahassee, until a favorable opportunity offers for them to commit such like deeds.

This forms the fourth family which has been murdered in that vicinity since the 23d ultimo, and it is time some steps were taken to prevent them in future.—*Gazette.*

From the New York Morning Herald of May 25.

MONDAY, 3 o'clock.

LATER AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CHINA—AFFAIRS RAPIDLY APPROACHING A CRISIS.

The Lehigh, Captain Rodgers, arrived yesterday from Canton. She brings late and important intelligence. When he left, every preparation was making by the Celestials to carry on a long war against the barbarians of that obscure island, called England. By the next arrival we shall undoubtedly receive the news of actual hostilities between the forces of the two countries. Neither party will back out, or show the white feather for the present, according to the last intelligence.

The despatches from England were anxiously looked for. The Chinese Government have purchased two ships of about 1,000 tons burthen, and, from appearances, intend to arm them for the purpose of offering resistance to the British vessels of war, as it is fully believed that the British will take possession of Canton—if they can.

The Chinese are also collecting a large number of junks to sink in the channels of the river, so as to blow up the barbarians when they attempt to pass up.

One of the British ships of war had anchored in the inside harbor of Macao, to protect the British subjects who had been ordered to leave by the Chinese authorities.

The Lehigh had several days southerly wind on her passage down the China sea, which was favorable for the despatch vessel from Sincapore, and Capt. Rogers is of opinion that the declaration of war will reach China by the 20th February, and a strict blockade of the port of Canton be immediately instituted.

Captain Rogers reports speaking on the 19th February, in the Strait of Banco, the Dumphries, from Sincapore, for London, the captain of which reported that the declaration of war against China, by the British, left Sincapore on the 1st of February, for China, and the English fleet, including several steam vessels, were expected to arrive at Sincapore every hour, bent out the straits of Sund, in company with the Dumphries and Thomas Coutts.

Mr. Morehead avows himself in favor of a National Bank. General Saunders is against it. We like to see this. It is placing the true question before the people. Why are not all Morehead's friends honest enough to speak out as he does?

Mr. Morehead was called out on this subject by Judge Saunders at Chatham. He could not keep dark as Harrison and the log cabins do.

Gen. Saunders proposed to Mr. Morehead that he, Saunders, should write to Harrison, and Mr. Morehead to Van Buren, to ask their opinions on the leading questions that the people wish to be informed about. ☞ Mr. Morehead would not go it. Stick a pin here.—*North Carolinian.*

FROM THE WARRENTON (VA.) JEFFERSONIAN.

MR. EDITOR: The following is an extract from a letter, written by a gentleman of the first respectability, and who is ready to substantiate the truth of the charge made against Gen. Harrison. I hope every man will read it for himself, before he determines to support a man entertaining such principles:

* * * * * * "I am assured, by a gentleman of high standing in society, who travelled with General Harrison a few days ago, on board the steamboat from North Bend to Cincinnati, that he was brought out on the subject of Abolition, that he expressed himself freely upon that topic, and advocated every principle which characterises the shameful doctrine, (if it be allowable to apply this term to such a faction;) that he explained his vote in Congress upon the question of admitting Missouri into the Union as a slave-holding State, in the following way: He said that he voted in accordance with the wishes of the people of that State, but intimated that he voted against his conscience; declared that he was entirely opposed to the extension of slavery in the West, and boasted, that he would get the support of the Abolitionists. All this was in the presence of Abolitionists, and I am further assured, that all who heard him were satisfied that he was thoroughly and radically an Abolitionist.

"So much for General Harrison's Abolition principles. Now, if the people are willing, with their eyes open, to take this man for their ruler, with all his odious doctrines, and his total want of capacity as a statesman, in the name of God, be it so! In sackcloth and ashes will they mourn the consequence of their consumate folly, and in the bitterness of their souls will they be forced to cry "AMEN!" to their own ruin."

The river at New Orleans continues very high. The Bulletin of the 15th says:

A good deal of apprehension was occasioned yesterday by a rumor of a crevasse in the Levee, in the bend above Carrollton. On inquiry, we are glad to learn that there is no truth in the report. The facts are, that the Levee leaked in several places, and the Mayor of the city sent up the chain-gang to assist in stopping the leaks and fortifying the embankments.

The same paper says:

The steamer Independence, which arrived last night from Cincinnati, reports all the rivers very high and rising. The water was on the lower floor of the front stores at Paducah. Cairo, on the 8th ultimo, was three feet under water. The Mississippi was rising slowly. The Independence was unable to land freight at Mill's Point, on account of the high waters. At Bachelor's Bend, 500 hands were working to keep the river from breaking through the Levee. A large crevasse was opened at Carthage.

The Arkansas river is higher than it has been for many years. The creeks have become rivers, and the river an ocean. Much damage will be done by the inundation.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Cabarrus county, on Thursday evening the 28th ult., by the Rev. Ro. H. Morrison, D. D., Mr. JACOB STIREWALT, Jr., to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of the Rev. John Robinson, D. D.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this Town, on Saturday, the 30th ultimo, Mrs. ELLEN McLEOD, aged about 40 years. The deceased had, for a number of years previous to her death, been a consistent and pious member of the Presbyterian Church, and was supported throughout a long illness and to the hour of her death, with the faith and hope known only to a sincere Christian.

In this Town, on Monday, the 1st instant, Col. HENRY GILES, in the 39th year of his age.

The deceased was a native of this place, and for a number of years an officer in the county; extensively known and highly esteemed by his numerous acquaintances for the possession of many sterling qualities of heart, we have seldom known any one who had more friends and fewer enemies.

DR. LEANDER KELLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 20, 1839. tf

Poetical Department.

"LIKE ORIENT PEARLS AT RANDOM STRUNG."

THE SOUND OF THE SEA.

[BY MRS. HEMANS.

Thou art sounding on, thou mighty sea,
Forever and the same!
The ancient rocks yet ring to thee,
Whose thunders naught can tame.

Oh! many a glorious voice is gone,
From the rich bowers of earth,
And hushed is many a lovely one,
Of mournfulness or mirth.

The Dorian flute that sighed of yore
Along thy wave, is still;
The Harp of Judah peals no more
On Zion's awful hill.

And Memnon's lyre hath lost the chord
That breathed the mystic tone,
And the songs at Rome's high triumphs poured,
Are with her eagles flown.

And mute the Moorish horn that rang
O'er stream and mountain free,
And the hymn the leagued crusaders sang,
Hath died in Galilee.

But thou art swelling on, thou deep,
Through many an olden clime,
Thy billowy anthem, ne'er to sleep,
Until the close of time.

Thou liftest up thy solemn voice
To every wind and sky,
And all our earth's green shores rejoice
In that one harmony

It fills the noontide's calm profound,
The sun-set's heaven of gold;
And the still midnight hears the sound,
Even as when first it rolled.

Let thine be silence, deep and strange,
Where sceptred cities rose!
Thou speak'st of one who doth not change—
So may our hearts repose.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Austin (Texas) Sentinel, April 15.

EVENTS OF THE CAMANCHE TREATY

The fight growing out of the late attempt to have a talk with the Camanches at San Antonio, was very unexpected on both sides: the Indians depended upon that species of duplicity which had always been so successful in their transactions with the Mexicans, and our people did not think they would attempt so bold an adventure—the Americans were many of them unarmed and found themselves in the centre of a severely contested fight in a very awkward condition.

Among the number was Capt. Matthew Caldwell, 1st. reg't. infantry, (an old frontier man.)—He stepped into a house near by to see if he could not get some kind of a weapon. Finding none there he passed through the house into a back yard where he was confronted by a gigantic Indian warrior armed with a rifle, tomahawk, and scalping knife. The yard was surrounded by a high stone wall, and there was no chance for either to retreat. The Indian raised his rifle to shoot Capt. Caldwell, but he, in the meantime was not idle—the ground was covered with stones—the only defence in reach of the Captain. He seized one and let fly at the Indian and struck him so centrely in the forehead that the Indian came very near being knocked down: the Captain again armed himself with the same weapon, and as often as the Indian attempted to shoot, let fly such a shower of stones about his head that he had no time for taking sight.

At this juncture, Jno. D. Morris, Esq., was passing the door, and discovered the critical condition of Capt. C. and immediately came to his assistance. The only weapon he had was a small three inch barrel pistol. As he stepped into the yard, Capt. C. remarked: "d—n that fellow, Morris, if you don't shoot him I believe he'll kill me." "My arms are light," said Mr. Morris, "Give him the dornicks while I advance to within shooting distance, and I think we can manage him." Caldwell kept a constant stream of stones about him, while Morris advanced to within four feet of the Indian, and placing his little pistol almost against his breast shot him through the heart.—They then both armed themselves with the fallen Indian's weapons, and sallied forth to join the general melee.

Mr. Morgan of San Antonio (one of the old deaf Smith's men) was attacked in a yard surrounded by a high stone wall. He was not armed, and the three Indians charged upon him with their bows and spears. He seized a stone and dealt the foremost one such a blow on the head that it fractured his skull. After this he retreated into a small room fronting upon the enclosure, where he found an axe. One of the Indians attempted to rush in after him, and received a blow on the head which deprived him of life—the other one followed and was served in the same way, and Mr. Morgan had the enclosure to himself.

A phrenologist who was present, after the battle discovered such extraordinary bumps upon one of the heads of one Indian, that he cut it off and boiled it for scientific examination; but on removing the flesh, he found the skull bone in almost twenty pieces, and he pronounced it the organ of "*club-of-an axe ativeness.*"

Capt. Geo. T. Howard of the 1st. regiment of infantry was stationed at the door of the council room when the fight broke out. One of the chiefs tprunk upon him and inflicted a severe wound in his breast with a knife. He had no arms but his sword which was too long to use in so close an engagement; he seized the hand holding the knife, but wounded as he was, he was not able to disarm him, and he called to the sentinel, who was stationed near by, to come and shoot the Indian, which order was promptly obeyed, and he fell dead at the feet of Captain Howard. But Ebawatschouchimachuscha, (the seven-headed hyena,) the largest and most muscular of all the Indian chiefs, sprang upon him with a tomahawk in hand; the captain ran him through and through the body and he fell across the body of the other Indian. By this time most of the chiefs in the council house had been despatched, and Capt Howard had become so faint from the loss of blood that he was ordered, (which order he obeyed very reluctantly,) to resign the command of the company to Captain Gillen.

Lieut. Dunnington was killed by a woman, who shot him with an arrow, which passed through his body; she was dressed so much like the men, that he did not know her sex, and if he had, it is doubtful whether it was time for the exercise of gallantry. He drew a pistol and shot her through the head, and her brains bespattered the wall; he turned round and exclaimed, "I have killed him, but I believe he has killed me, too;" and fell and expired in twenty minutes.

Judge Thompson was killed by the Indian boys; while he was setting up small pieces of money for them to shoot at, before he suspected it, he received a shower of arrows, from the effects of which he died in an hour.

Judge Hood was stabbed in the council room, where he was a spectator, at the commencement of the fight; he was nearly out of the door, and was endeavoring to leave the place.

A few of the Indians attempted to make their escape by flight, and were pursued by Col. Lysander Wells, and four or five gentlemen who had just mounted their horses to take a ride. The whole company were badly armed: Col. Wells had one of Colt's repeating pistols. An Indian warrior siezed his horse by the tail, and attempted to jump up behind him. But the horse was fiery and restive, and he could not succeed; he then sprang forward and seized the horse by the bridle, and attempted to stab the colonel with an arrow. The latter kept snapping his pistol at him, but the pin which holds the barrel to the revolving cylinder had dropped out and the hammer did not strike the cap; the Indian found he could not kill him with the arrow, and seized the barrel of the pistol and attemped to take it from him; the barrel instantly came off; the Indian gave a whoop and sprang into the river, and swam under water to the opposite shore; but he had no sooner put his head above water than he received a rifle ball, which terminated his adventure. Wells bore it very well, damning the Indian for his want of politeness, and cursing Colt's patent. Not one of the party made their escape.

One took possession of a store-house, and refused all proffers of capitulation. With his bow and quiver he gaurded the main passage; it being after night and quite dark no one could enter the door without the certainty of death. They attempted to smoke him out, but he withstood red peper, tobacco, and assafœtida. A Mexican then made a ball of turpentine and set it on fire, in hopes of illuminating the room so that the Indian could be seen. It happened to strike on the top of his head and stick; he came bounding out of the room, the turpentine upon his head blazing four feet high. It made too good a mark to be missed, and at the same instant he was peirced by several rifle balls.

Great Western Stage Line,

FROM SALISBURY to ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Arrangement for 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and arrives at, and departs from Salisbury as follows:

Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

A. BENCINI,
R. W. LONG.

N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C., for Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route. A. B. & R. W. L.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1840. tf

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

Administrator's Sale.

THERE will be sold, at public sale, on the 16th day of June next, at the late residence of Alexander Smoot, deceased, all the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased,

—CONSISTING OF—

Eight Head of Horses, Two Mules,

Thirty head of Cattle, about 60 head of Hogs, 30 head of Sheep, about one thousand pounds of Bacon, three or four hundred bushels of Corn, four or five hundred bushels of Wheat, two Waggons and Harness, one Ox Cart, one set of Blacksmith-tools, Farming Utensils, Household & Kitchen Furniture, about sixty acres of Oats, standing in the field, and a variety of other useful articles not herein mentioned.

Also, at the same time and place, Twenty Negroes, belonging to said Estate will be hired out.

The terms of credit and other conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

ARTHUR NEELY, Adm'r.

Davie County, May 29, 1840. 3t.

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the

Cabinet-Making Business,

IN THE VILLAGE OF

LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on *lower terms* than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN PARKS.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840. tf

Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronise him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.

Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840. tf

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co., N. C. W. E. BURAGE.

February 21, 1840. tf

More Good Things,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT THE SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE

MONS. ROUECHE

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving and opening, at his establishment in Salisbury, a Splendid Assortment of every thing desirable in his line of business—among which will be found

Sardines,	Lemons,
Herrings,	Pine Apples,
Codfish,	Bannanas,
Mackarel,	Malaga Grapes,
Cheese,	Hyson Tea,
All kinds of Crackers, such as butter, sweet and ginger Nuts,	Powder and Shot,
	London Mustard,
	" Porter,
Anchois,	English Walnuts,
First rate Oysters,	Cocoa Nuts,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, and Spice,	Figs,
	Hazle Nuts,
Spanish Cigars—best,	Albany Ale,
Chewing and smoking Tobacco,	Newark Cider,
	Essence of Cinnamon,
Starch,	" Mint,
Soap,	" Cloves,
Molasses,	All kinds of Cordials,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,	All kinds of Wines,
Coffee,	All kinds of Liquors,
Raisins,	All of the best quality and latest importations;
Almonds,	
Oranges,	

Together with a great variety of other Groceries too tedious to mention, and which he will sell very low for cash.

Mons. Roueche returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicits its continuance. [Feb. 14, 1840.—25.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as *Coats, Pantaloons,* and *Vests,* of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style,* and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despath.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

Painting.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord,* would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale his House and premises, situated half a mile North of Mocksville, on the road leading to Huntsville.

It contains 15 acres of land well watered with two good springs, and under a good state of cultivation, and has on it a Dwelling-House, kitchen, smoke-house, new framed barn, and other buildings in good repair.

Terms made easy to suit the purchaser, as I am determined to dispose of it between this and the first day of September next.

WM. OTRICH.

Mocksville, N. C., May 22, 1840. 3w.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer, Mechanic,* or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840. tf

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and for Sale, at his Shop, in Salisbury, three first rate *Road Wagons.*

SIMEON HIELICK.

December 6, 1839. tf

LATH,

Grandsired by the AMERICAN ECLIPSE, the Champion of America—Winner of the Great Match Race, the North against the South—$20,000 aside!

THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE,
LATH,

BRED by Col. Wade Hampton of South Carolina, will make his second Season *at Salisbury,* which commenced *on the 21st ultimo,* and *will end on the 20th of June next,* at $20 the Season, and $30 to insure, the money to be paid as soon as the Mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the property changes owners; and fifty cents to the groom.—☞ Mares sent from a distance will be well attended to, and fed with grain at 30 cents per day. To those that wish it, a good lot will be furnished gratis; but in no instance will I be responsible for accidents or escapes. R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, N. C., March 13, 1840. 28—f

PEDIGREE:

I Certify that LATH was bred by me, and that he was fouled in the Spring of 1833. He was got by Godolphin, his dam Pocahontas, by Sir Archy; his grand-dam Young Lottery, also by Sir Archy, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by imported Bedford out of the imported mare Antivillina. Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam Sylph, by Hæphestion out of Lottery by imported Bedford, &c. Hæphestion was got by the imported Buzzard out of the dam of Sir Archy.

DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &c.—LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands 3 inces high, with good bone and capital action. At three years old, he won the produce stake at Columbia, two mile heats, beating Mr. Taylor's filly, Daisy, and Captain Spann's colt, Convention, nine others paying forfeit. Two weeks afterwards he won the jockey club purse, three mile heats, at Augusta, beating Kite and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston, he was beaten by Clodhopper for the jockey club purse, three mile heats; being very much amiss, he was drawn after the first heat.—At 4 years old, he won the jockey club purse, four mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Dorabella at three heats; losing the first in consequence of bolting when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the Judges' stand; and getting entangled amongst the carriages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the turf.

Lath was a race Horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Russe, and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood he is inferior to none, whether imported or native. His constitution is robust, he having never been sick, and his temper good. His color, form, and action speak for themselves. In a word, Lath unites in himself as many claims to public patronage as any young Stallion that I know.

WADE HAMPTON.

Willwood, Jan. 22, 1839.

From the above certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had Lath trained for the Turf, it will be seen that he considered him a race horse of the first class—not only from the races he has mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses which are now on the Turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his certificate, that he considered Lath of the purest blood—not to be supassed by any horse, imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogise Lath, either for his performances on the Turf or as to his blood, since in every respect he is so well attested. But will remark, that Lath has not only descended from pure blood, but has come from stock both sire and grand-sire, dam and grand-dam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his sire, Godolphin, made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds; his grand-sire, the American Eclipse, so well known at the north and south, made his time in the great match race, the north against the south, $20,000 aside, in 7 minutes and 37 seconds, which Eclipse won with considerable eclat. This race gained him the memorable name of the champion of the north. His dam sired by the renowned Sir Archy, whose reputation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned, both in England and America. The grand dam of Lath, Old Lottery, bred by the great southern amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton of South Carolina, has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus, it will be seen that there is united in Lath two of the best studs in the south, Hampton's and Singleton's, crossed with Gen. Coles' of the north.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the Horse, as rarely occurs in this section of country. And the public can have in addition, in a short time, the opportunity of judging more satisfactorily of Lath's blood, &c., by his colts of last Spring's get, as it is expected there will be many of them dropped by mares in this section in a few days. As a sure foal-getter Lath stands almost unrivalled, as is proven by his last Spring's services—so few of the large number of mares put to him not proving in foal.

R. W. L.

N. B. Mares sent from a distance will always find Lath at home, as he will not be removed from his stable in Salisbury, under any circumstances, during the Season. [March 13, 1840.

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted. He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers.

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf

Moffat's Life Pills & Bitters.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rhumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexion, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so, that in the Fever and Ague Districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL: designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury, N. C., May 1, 1840.

Iron from the King's Mountain
IRON COMPANY.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements with the above Company, for the regular supply of

SUPERIOR IRON,

which is well adapted to Wagon, and Carriage Work, Horse Shoeing, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms. J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, December 6, 1839. 6m.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING-STONE

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (which in a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

TWIN COTTON SEED.

A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr. William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is left for Sale at this Office, at $2 00 per hundred.

November 1st, 1839. tf